



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

co-operation on both sides; "a tendency toward truth about industry, toward justice, toward a clean personal record of work established without fear or favor." Perhaps the further development and application of the method will give a solution of some of the problems which beset working women.

---

*The Spirit of Social Work.* Nine Addresses. By EDWARD T. DEVINE. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1911. 12mo, pp. xi+231. \$1.00.

To anyone who is interested in social work Mr. Devine's name will be sufficient introduction to this book. But a special interest is added through the fact that this little collection of addresses purposes to give the spirit, the motive force of Mr. Devine's work. The book is dedicated to social workers, since "to them the unity of the problems which it discusses will be apparent." But one need not be a trained worker either to feel the force of his plea for the conservation of human life, or to understand his demand for a new penology which shall correct and prevent crime and which involves the socialization of the police force.

Running through all these addresses is the desire that the public shall be made to know and think about the conditions that are the cause of so much of all charity organization work: first, the exploitation of workers, men, women, and children; second, congestion with all its attendant evils; third, our unsocial attitude toward the criminal which merely attempts here and there to punish crime instead of preventing and correcting it. To do this work, he desires the aid of the churches, of the strong men in the community, of woman suffrage, in fact of every available force, for it is no easy task which the social worker has before him. The trend of present conditions is toward even greater congestion and worse exploitation. Yet the author believes that counter-acting forces are strong enough so that the net results will be an advance.

To anyone who desires to be in touch with this movement, "whether on his own individual account or as a part of an organized movement—working consciously, according to his light intelligently, and according to his strength persistently, for the promotion of the common welfare" to him the book must certainly prove a help in carrying out that purpose.

---

*The Almshouse, Construction and Management.* By ALEXANDER JOHNSON. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1911. 8vo, pp. x+263. \$1.25 postpaid.

The wide experience of the author as inspector of almshouses, his work as superintendent of an institution for defectives, and his connection with the National Conference of Charities and Correction, give him a right to speak with authority. In consequence of this experience, too, his treatment of the subject is eminently that of a man who has faced its working problems. Problems of function, of name, of location, construction, numbers and classes

of inmates, are all dealt with in the concrete. Elevations and floor plans of various "model institutions" are included in the book and criticized in an appendix.

The administration of the almshouse is discussed as carefully as is its construction. Among the other topics, the author deals with the advantages and dangers of the competitive purchase of supplies and appends a copy of an actual requisition for the supplies of a small almshouse in Indiana. There are also valuable suggestions as to the keeping of institution records, the management of the storeroom, clothing, general order, and cleanliness. One chapter is devoted to the care of the sick and of those various classes which would not be admitted to a home kept strictly for the "aged and infirm." Terms of admission and methods of classification are given for these other inmates, when they must be accepted, but throughout the book Mr. Johnson maintains the position that "they are not properly housed in the almshouse." However, he shows that much can be done with and for these epileptic and feeble-minded persons, and even with the insane, under good management and with kindly treatment.

A number of appendices contain much valuable information, such as the Indiana law for county asylums; papers on the British and Danish systems, and on the inheritance of feeble-mindedness; and various other reports and plans. Everyone connected with the administration of an almshouse, whether as a board member, a superintendent, or one interested in its problems, will find the book very useful.

---

*Business the Heart of the Nation.* By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

New York: John Lane Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. 291. \$1.50 net.

The book is an unsparing and unqualified arraignment of our economic and governmental system. Business, according to the author, rules the country in its own behalf, regardless of what party is in power. Both of our great political parties were originally organized on broad humanitarian principles, but business very soon, by fair means or foul, took full charge. No single man or group of men is to blame for this condition of affairs. Business is the foundation of our existing system, and the "interests" are an inseparable part and expression of business. Efforts to control or punish the interests upon which we are thus dependent are futile and childish. The pretense of another kind of government than business is mere hypocrisy and enables the interests, by controlling everything, including the press, and by raising the cost of living without a corresponding rise in wages, so to exploit the public that soon, should it be continued much longer, there will be nothing left to exploit. This, however, will be prevented by a rapidly approaching crisis, similar in some respects to that which gave rise to the Republican party and the Civil War. The outcome will be Socialism, which will inaugurate the era of "Business for the Common Good instead of for Private Greed." To those who have heard Mr. Russell or read any of his former writings it is need-